



# Defense Issues, NATO Response to Terrorism

March 2009

## NATO Allies Share Vital Interest in Stabilizing Afghanistan

Trans-Atlantic advice essential to shaping new South Asia strategy

10 March 2009

By David McKeeby, Staff Writer



*An Italian medic from the NATO-led peacekeeping mission provides care in Afghanistan's Herat province. ▲*

*Afghan men bring children for treatment at a German field hospital in Feyzabad. ▼*



Washington – America and its NATO allies share “a vital security interest” in forging a common, comprehensive approach to stabilizing Afghanistan, says Vice President Biden.

“The deteriorating situation in the region poses a security threat, from our perspective not just to the United States, but to every single nation around this table,” Biden told members of the North Atlantic Council, the 26-nation alliance’s principal body, March 10. “It was from that remote area of the world that Al-Qaida plotted 9/11. It was from that very same area that extremists planned virtually every major terrorist attack in Europe since 9/11, including the attacks on London and Madrid.”

*A Hungarian gunner looks at the traffic while patrolling the streets of Pol-e-Khomri (225km/140miles, north of Kabul), Afghanistan. The Hungarian Army leads the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) to secure the Baghlan province since Sept. 2006. ▼*



<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/March/20090310152603idybeekcm0.1687891.html&distid=ucs>

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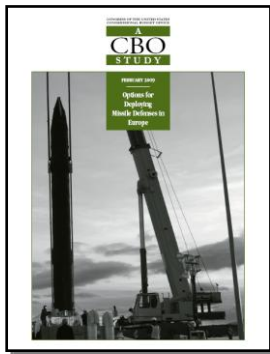
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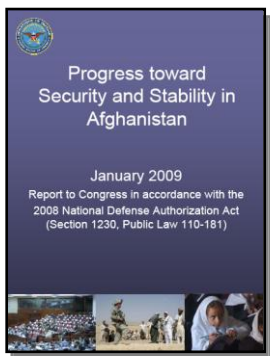
### **OPTIONS FOR DEPLOYING MISSILE DEFENSES IN EUROPE. Congressional Budget Office. February 2009. 09AD668**

As part of ongoing efforts to protect the United States and its allies from attack by ballistic missiles, the U.S. Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is working to deploy a missile defense system in Europe to “defend allies and deployed forces in Europe from limited Iranian long-range threats and expand protection of [the] U.S. homeland.” As proposed, the system would be in the field by 2013 and would include interceptor missiles in silos to be built in Poland, a tracking radar in

the Czech Republic, and another radar at an unspecified location near Iran.

<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10013/02-27-MissileDefense.pdf>

[PDF format, 84 pages]



### **PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN; Report to Congress in accordance with the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act. DOD, January 2009**

Against a backdrop of reinstated safe havens in Pakistan for al-Qaida, and increasing violence, the U.S. continues to work with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and our international partners towards building an Afghanistan that is 1) never again a safe haven for terrorists and is a reliable, stable ally in the War on Terror; 2) moderate and democratic, with a thriving private sector

economy; 3) capable of governing its territory and borders; and 4) respectful of the rights of all its citizens. The U.S. continues to pursue a comprehensive counterinsurgency (COIN) campaign which utilizes the military, government, and economic expertise of the U.S. and the international community to diminish insurgent capacity, maintain security, and build the infrastructure and human capital necessary to achieve the Afghanistan envisioned in the strategic goals listed above. The current COIN strategy is often referred to as “clear, hold, and build.”

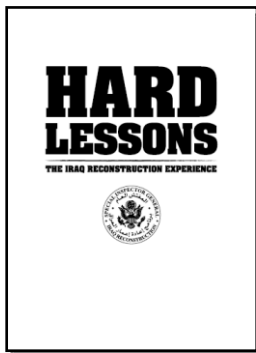
[http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/OCTOBER\\_1230\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/OCTOBER_1230_FINAL.pdf)

### **REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT COMPLIANCE WITH PRESIDENT’S EXECUTIVE ORDER ON DETAINEE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT. Department of Defense, February 2009.**

The Secretary of Defense tasked a special DoD team to review the conditions of confinement at Guantánamo Bay Naval Base, to ensure all detainees there are being held “in conformity with all applicable laws governing the conditions of confinement, including Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions,” pursuant to the President’s Executive Order on Review and Disposition of Individuals Detained at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base and Closure of Detention Facilities, dated January 22, 2009. The Review Team conducted 13 days of investigation on site that included more than 100 interviews with JTF-Guantánamo leadership, support staff, interrogators, and guards, multiple announced and unannounced inspections of all camps during daylight and night operations, reviewed numerous reports, video, discipline records, and observed many aspects of daily operations. Collectively, we

talked to a number of detainees and observed detainee activities, including enteral feedings and interrogations. The review Team also solicited a sampling of opinion, studies, and published works, which reflected the perspective of detainees and other concerned interest groups, many with recommendations to improve detention conditions.

[http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/REVIEW\\_OF\\_DEPARTMENT\\_COMPLIANCE\\_WITH\\_PRESENTS\\_EXECUTIVE\\_ORDER\\_ON\\_DETAINEE\\_CONDITIONS\\_OF\\_CONFINEMENTa.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/REVIEW_OF_DEPARTMENT_COMPLIANCE_WITH_PRESENTS_EXECUTIVE_ORDER_ON_DETAINEE_CONDITIONS_OF_CONFINEMENTa.pdf)



**HARD LESSONS: THE IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION EXPERIENCE. Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction. Web posted February 2, 2009. 09AD516**

The Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) reviews the Iraq reconstruction experience from mid-2002 through the fall of 2008. Like SIGIR's previous lessons learned reports, it is not an audit. Rather, it arises from the congressional mandate to provide "advice and recommendations on policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness" in programs created for Iraq's relief and reconstruction."

[http://www.sigir.mil/hardlessons/pdfs/Hard\\_Lessons\\_Report.pdf](http://www.sigir.mil/hardlessons/pdfs/Hard_Lessons_Report.pdf) [PDF format, 378 pages]

**DIRECTOR BLAIR HIGHLIGHTS GLOBAL THREATS TO THE NATION. Office of the Director of National Intelligence. February 12, 2009. 09AD589**

The statement outlines the most significant global security threats facing the nation. Recognizing that global threats comprise a diverse set of issues and factors, Director Blair framed the analysis by identifying key areas of risk, concern and opportunity that could have direct effects on the quality of life and security for Americans. The hearing also marked the first occasion where the Director, the leader of the nation's Intelligence Community, was the sole witness providing comprehensive analysis from all 16 intelligence agencies.

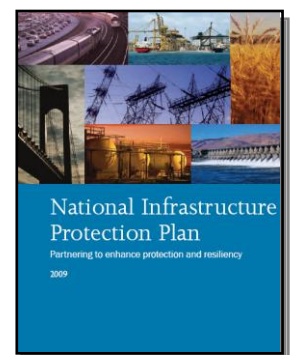
[http://www.dni.gov/press\\_releases/20090212\\_release.pdf](http://www.dni.gov/press_releases/20090212_release.pdf) [PDF format, 2 pages]

**NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION PLAN: PARTNERING TO ENHANCE PROTECTION AND RESILIENCY. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. February 2009. 09AD639**

The plan provides the unifying structure for the integration of a wide range of efforts for the enhanced protection and resiliency of the nation's into a single national program.

The goal of the Plan is to build a safer, more secure, and more resilient America by preventing, deterring, neutralizing, or mitigating the effects of deliberate efforts by terrorists to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit elements of our nation's infrastructure and to strengthen national preparedness, timely response, and rapid recovery of it in the event of an attack, natural disaster, or other emergency.

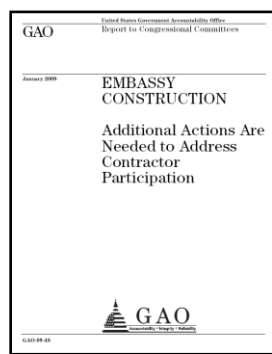
[http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP_Plan.pdf) [PDF format, 188 pages].



**SECURING, STABILIZING, AND DEVELOPING PAKISTAN'S BORDER AREA WITH AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted February 23, 2009. 09AD633**

Since 2002, destroying the terrorist threat and closing the terrorist safe haven along Pakistan's border with Afghanistan have been key national security goals. The United States has provided Pakistan, an important ally in the war on terror, with more than \$12.3 billion for a variety of activities, in part to address these goals. As the United States considers how it will go forward with efforts to assist Pakistan in securing, stabilizing, and developing its FATA and Western Frontier bordering Afghanistan, it is vital that efforts to develop a comprehensive plan using all elements of national power be completed and that continued oversight and accountability over funds used for these efforts are in place.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09263sp.pdf> [PDF format, 61 pages]



**EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION: ADDITIONAL ACTIONS ARE NEEDED TO ADDRESS CONTRACTOR PARTICIPATION. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Released February 17, 2009. 09AD613**

To provide safe and secure workplaces for overseas posts, the Department of State (State) has built 64 new embassy compounds (NEC) and other facilities since 1999, has 31 ongoing projects, and plans to build at least 90 more. In 2007, State reported the U.S. contractor pool for building NECs had reached its limit and proposed

legislation to amend the criteria to qualify for NEC awards. State has made several recent efforts to encourage contractors' participation in the NEC program. While these changes address some contractor complaints, their full effects may not be apparent for a number of years.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0948.pdf> [PDF format, 70 pages].

<http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/gao-09-47sp> Supplement [HTML format, various paging]

**HUMAN CAPITAL: OPPORTUNITIES EXIST TO BUILD ON RECENT PROGRESS TO STRENGTHEN DOD'S CIVILIAN HUMAN CAPITAL STRATEGIC PLAN. U.S. Government Accountability Office. February 2009. 09AD569**

Having the right number of civilian personnel with the right skills is critical to achieving the Department of Defense's (DOD) mission, according to the report. With more than 50 percent of its civilian workforce, about 700,000 civilians, eligible to retire in the next few years, DOD may be faced with deciding how to fill numerous mission-critical positions, some involving senior leadership. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 requires DOD to develop a strategic human capital plan, update it annually through 2010, and address all the requirements. GAO reviews DOD's standing.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09235.pdf> [PDF format, 60 pages].

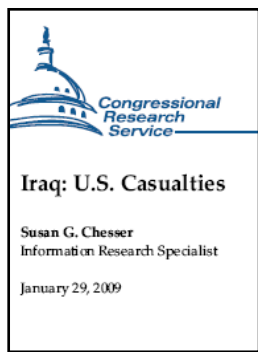
**BROADCASTING TO CUBA: ACTIONS ARE NEEDED TO IMPROVE STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS. U.S. Government Accountability Office. January 2009. 09AD542**

For more than two decades, the U.S. government has been broadcasting to Cuba to break the Cuban government's information blockade and promote democracy in Cuba. Over this period, questions have been raised regarding the quality and effectiveness of these broadcasts. The U.S. Government Accountability Office analyzes documentation related to strategic planning, audience research, oversight, and operations and interviewed officials from BBG, BBG's International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB), OCB, State, and other agencies.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09127.pdf> [PDF format, 59 pages].

**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1969-1976, VOLUME E-14, PART 1, DOCUMENTS ON THE UNITED NATIONS, 1973-1976. Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State. January 5, 2009. 09AD369**

The Department of State has released the latest publication in the sub series of the Foreign Relations series that documents the most important decisions and actions of the foreign policy of the administrations of Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford. The volume documents United States Government decision making concerning food policy, population control, and women's issues. It also covers matters pertaining to representation in the United Nations and related international bodies, as well as other United Nations-related issues during the Nixon and Ford administrations.  
<http://www.history.state.gov/historicaldocuments.xq?volume=frus1969-76ve14>  
[HTML format, various paging]

## CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)



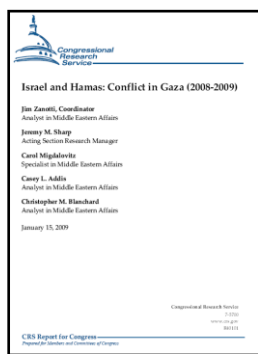
### **IRAQ: U.S. CASUALTIES. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Susan G. Chesser. Web posted February 2009. 09AD558**

The casualty data was compiled by the Department of Defense (DOD), as tallied from the agency's press releases. Table 1 provides statistics on fatalities during Operation Iraqi Freedom, which began on March 19, 2003, and is ongoing, as well as on the number of fatalities since May 1, 2003, plus statistics on those wounded, but not killed, since March 19, 2003.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS21578\\_20090129.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS21578_20090129.pdf) [PDF format, 2 pages]

### **FOREIGN AID: AN INTRODUCTION TO U.S. PROGRAMS AND POLICY. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Curt Tarnoff and Marian L. Lawson. February 10, 2009. 09AD578**

Foreign assistance is a fundamental component of the international affairs budget and is viewed by many as an essential instrument of U.S. foreign policy. The focus of U.S. foreign aid policy has been transformed since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The report provides an overview of the U.S. foreign aid program. Due largely to the implementation of two new foreign aid initiatives, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the HIV/AIDS Initiative, bilateral development assistance has become the largest category of U.S. aid. In FY2008, the United States provided some form of foreign assistance to about 154 countries. [http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40213\\_20090210.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40213_20090210.pdf) [PDF format, 39 pages].



### **ISRAEL AND HAMAS: CONFLICT IN GAZA (2008-2009). Congressional Research Service, R40101, Library of Congress. Jim Zanotti et al. Web posted January 29, 2009. 09AD488**

On December 27, 2008, Israel launched a major military campaign dubbed Operation Cast Lead against the Palestinian Islamist militant group Hamas in the Gaza Strip in order to counter Palestinian rocket fire and, more broadly, to significantly weaken all aspects of Hamas rule in Gaza. On January 3, 2009, Israel began a ground offensive into Gaza intended to eliminate Hamas's willingness or capability to launch

rockets at Israeli towns and cities. Although the ground attack might endanger its rule in Gaza, Hamas may welcome it in the hopes of miring Israeli forces in close-quarters combat to strip away their advantages in technology and firepower and in hopes of heightening perceptions that Palestinians are being victimized.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40101\\_20090115.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40101_20090115.pdf) [PDF format, 37 pages].



## THE WHITE HOUSE

### **PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR RESPONSE TO A NUCLEAR DETONATION: FIRST EDITION. Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President. Web posted January 29, 2009. 09AD496**

It is incumbent upon all levels of government, as well as public and private parties within the United States, to prepare for any nuclear detonation through focused nuclear attack response planning. Nuclear explosions present substantial and immediate radiological threats to life. Local and State community preparedness to respond to a nuclear detonation could result in life-saving on the order of tens of thousands of lives.

The guidance provides emergency planners with nuclear detonation-specific response recommendations to maximize the preservation of life in the event of an urban nuclear detonation.

<http://www.afri.usuhs.mil/outreach/pdf/planning-guidance.pdf> [PDF format, 97 pages]

## THE U.S. AND NATO

### **VICE PRESIDENT BIDEN VISITS NATO TO CONSULT WITH ALLIES ON AFGHANISTAN (March 10, 2009)**

On March 10, Vice President Joseph Biden visited NATO Headquarters in Brussels to consult with NATO Allies on Afghanistan and Pakistan to ensure their views help inform the strategic review ordered by President Obama. In his opening remarks to the North Atlantic Council, which is the principal forum for NATO's 26 member states, Vice President Biden said he came to listen and added, "What we want to learn is what your countries believe are working, what you think is not working, how we can do a better job in stopping Afghanistan and Pakistan from being a haven for terrorists. And the United States believes that we share a vital security interest in meeting that challenge."

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/March/20090310152603idybeekcm0.1687891.html&distid=ucs>

### **NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BRUSSELS (March 5, 2009)**

On March 5, in her first visit to NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Secretary Clinton joined Allied Foreign Ministers for informal talks to discuss a broad range of issues, including the situation in Afghanistan and NATO-Russia relations. At the meeting, NATO Ministers agreed to resume the NATO-Russia Council as not just a forum to discuss areas where the Allies and Russia agree but to also address subjects of strong disagreement. On Afghanistan, Secretary Clinton called for a high-level international conference to map strategy for Afghanistan and said Pakistan would be part of the talks.

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/March/20090305155054dmslahrellek0.7486688.html?CP.rss=true>

## THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

#### TEAM OBAMA'S ANTI-ISRAEL TURN. By John R. Bolton. Published in the *New York Post*, AEI, March 13, 2009

The Obama administration is increasingly fixed on resolving the "Arab-Israeli dispute," seeing it as the key to peace and stability in the Middle East. This is bad news for Israel--and for America. In its purest form, this theory holds that, once Israel and its neighbors come to terms, all other regional conflicts can be duly resolved: Iran's nuclear-weapons program, fanatical anti-Western terrorism, Islam's Sunni-Shiite schism, Arab-Persian ethnic tensions. Some advocates believe substantively that the overwhelming bulk of other Middle Eastern grievances, wholly or partly, stem from Israel's founding and continued existence. Others see it in process terms--how to "sequence" dispute resolutions, so that Arab-Israeli progress facilitates progress elsewhere.

The Mideast "peace process" is the ultimate self-licking ice cream cone--its mere existence being its basic justification. Pursuing this talisman has long characterized many European leaders and their soulmates on the American left. The Mideast "peace process" is thus the ultimate self-licking ice cream cone--its mere existence being its basic justification.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.all,pubID.29535/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.all,pubID.29535/pub_detail.asp)



#### THE NORTH KOREAN PARADOX AND THE SUBVERSIVE TRUTH. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Andrei Lankov. *ASIAN OUTLOOK*, March 3, 2009. 09AD685

Lankov says North Korea must be transformed from within. Neither sanctions nor direct engagement will work. What is needed is an effort to increase contacts between North Korea and the outside world through cultural and educational exchanges and through economic cooperation that exposes North Koreans to South Koreans and their vastly better way of life. Further, the author believes increased radio

and video penetration combined with support for defectors who can aid the transformation when the Kim Jong Il regime ends will also be necessary.

[http://www.aei.org/docLib/20090303\\_0123913AOLankov\\_g.pdf](http://www.aei.org/docLib/20090303_0123913AOLankov_g.pdf) [PDF format, 5 pages]



#### INDOCTRINATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS. By Ali Alfaneh. AEI Online. *MIDDLE EASTERN OUTLOOK*, No. 2, February 2009

The Iranian political leadership has used clerical commissars and ideological indoctrination to maintain civilian control over the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC). But examination of its indoctrination infrastructure and training material reveals that rather than keep out of politics, the IRGC has repudiated its own indoctrination and now encourages the officer corps to intervene

politically. The IRGC's political indoctrination effort now trains new cadres, loyal first and foremost to the IRGC, to direct the Islamic Republic.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.29424/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.29424/pub_detail.asp)



## THE MYTH OF THE (BUSH) IMPERIAL PRESIDENCY. By Gary J. Schmitt. AEI Online. NATIONAL SECURITY OUTLOOK, No. 1, January 2009

How will President Barack Obama view his powers once in office? Certainly, the majority of his supporters have argued that President George W. Bush abused the office's powers and expect Obama to take a more modest view of his authority. Yet, in times of war, when U.S. security is threatened, presidents typically push their executive powers forward. This is something the Founders surely understood.

While Bush could have been more skillful in making the case for his policies and in his dealings with Congress, he did not exceed his authority.

Turn to most any political science book on American government or legal casebook in constitutional law, and the impression

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.29190/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.29190/pub_detail.asp)

## ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION



## ARMS CONTROL TODAY, March 2009

### Features

- The Smallpox Destruction Debate: Could a Grand Bargain Settle the Issue?  
Jonathan B. Tucker
- Complete Cutoff: Designing a Comprehensive Fissile Material Treaty  
Arend Meerburg and Frank N. von Hippel
- Five Plus Three: How to Have a Meaningful and Helpful Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty  
Christopher A. Ford

<http://www.armscontrol.org/epublish/1/v39n2>

## THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES (ACUS)

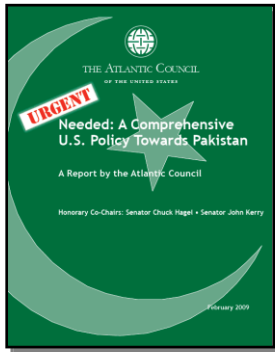


## BEYOND CLOSING GUANTANAMO: REBUILDING A TRANSATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. ACUS, March 2009

In one of his first acts as president, Barack Obama signed an executive order closing the Guantanamo Bay prison camp within a year. According to a new paper published by the Atlantic Council, Beyond Closing Guantanamo, this is a step in the right direction, but the new U.S. administration should undertake several additional measures aimed at restoring the United States as a leader in the

international legal system.

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/3/Closing%20Guantanamo%20Transatlantic%20International%20Law%20Atlantic%20Council.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/3/Closing%20Guantanamo%20Transatlantic%20International%20Law%20Atlantic%20Council.pdf)



**NEEDED: A COMPREHENSIVE U.S. POLICY TOWARDS PAKISTAN. A Report by the Atlantic Council. Honorary Co-Chairs: Senator Chuck Hagel, Senator John Kerry. ACUS, February 2009.**

Pakistan faces dire economic and security threats that threaten both the existence of Pakistan as a democratic and stable state and the region as a whole, John Kerry and Chuck Hagel told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Given the tools and the financing, Pakistan can turn back from the brink. But for that to happen, it needs

help now. Such a reversal demands far greater and more urgent support and assistance from the international community in general and the United States in particular. And it needs to be based on focused policy changes and disciplined implementation by the Pakistan government, with adequate oversight to ensure that Pakistan can do the job.

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/65/PakistanReport.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/PakistanReport.pdf)

## BROOKINGS INSTITUTION



**DAMASCUS, JERUSALEM, AND WASHINGTON: THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONSHIP AS A U.S. POLICY ISSUE. Itamar Rabinovich, Charles and Andrea Bronfman Distinguished Visiting Fellow, 2007-2008, Saban Center for Middle East Policy. The Brookings Institution, March 2009**

The Obama Administration and Israel's new government will most certainly take a fresh look at Middle Eastern diplomacy. The Israeli government will have to decide whether it wants to proceed with the Syrian negotiations, in what fashion, and to what end. It will have to

integrate such decisions into a larger strategy that will address the other core issues of Israel's national security policies: its relationship with the new U.S. administration, how to address the Palestinian issue, and what to do about Iran's quest for regional hegemony and a nuclear arsenal.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/03\\_syria\\_israel\\_rabinovich/03\\_syria\\_israel\\_rabinovich.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/03_syria_israel_rabinovich/03_syria_israel_rabinovich.pdf)

**HUGO CHAVEZ: A LAME DUCK NO MORE. Brookings Institution. Kevin Casas-Zamora. February 18, 2009. 09AD609**

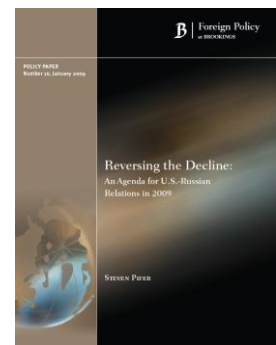
Having just celebrated his first decade in power, Venezuela's President Hugo Chavez is here to stay. On February 15, he achieved a famous victory in the referendum that he had called to scrap the term limits that would have forced him to relinquish power in 2012. The length and severity of the current economic downturn, and the ability of the opposition to coalesce around a credible leader, will largely determine whether Chavez will ride on to another victory in 2012.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0218\\_chavez\\_casaszamora.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0218_chavez_casaszamora.aspx) [HTML format]

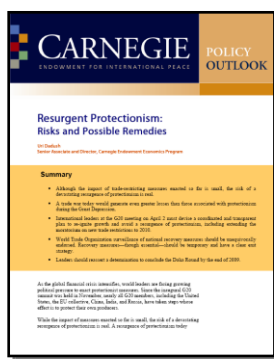
**REVERSING THE DECLINE: AN AGENDA FOR U.S.-RUSSIAN RELATIONS IN 2009. Brookings Institution. Steven Pifer. January 2009. 09AD457**

The policy paper studies how renewing the spirit of cooperation between Russia and the United States might be achieved. The paper is divided into four chapters, including "What Does Russia Want?" and "Implementing the Agenda." Among other recommendations, the author suggests that the new presidential administration might offer a revived nuclear arms control dialogue and also work on expanding commercial links between the two countries.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/01\\_us\\_russia\\_relations\\_pifer/01\\_us\\_russia\\_relations\\_pifer.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/01_us_russia_relations_pifer/01_us_russia_relations_pifer.pdf)



**CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE**

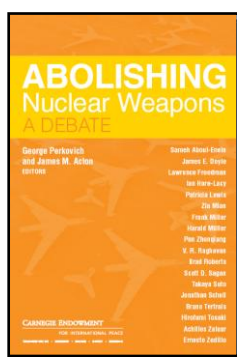


**RESURGENT PROTECTIONISM: RISKS AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES. Uri Dadush. Policy Outlook, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, March 2009**

Aggressive action is needed to address the global financial crisis, but bailing out banks and domestic industries are measures that could—if not orchestrated carefully—provoke a devastating global trade war. International leaders at the G20 meeting on April 2 must devise a coordinated and transparent plan to re-ignite growth and avoid a resurgence of protectionism.

In a new policy outlook, Uri Dadush notes that protectionism is already on the rise: 70 percent of trade measures enacted since November 2008 restrict trade. Pressure to protect could become overwhelming as the crisis deepens, with huge potential losses.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/Resurgent\\_Protectionism.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/Resurgent_Protectionism.pdf)



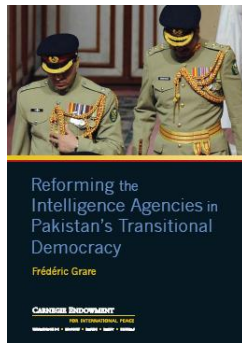
**ABOLISHING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: A DEBATE. George Perkovich, James Acton, et al. Carnegie Endowment Report, February 2009**

The pathbreaking paper Abolishing Nuclear Weapons by George Perkovich and James Acton was first published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies as an Adelphi Paper in September 2008. One of the paper's major aims was to prompt serious international analysis, discussion, and debate, recognizing divergent views within and between nuclear-armed states and those that do not possess these weapons. The absence of such

engagement in official forums such as Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conferences and the Conference on Disarmament makes it vital for nongovernmental actors to take the lead in hopes that governments will see the value of such dialogue and follow. The present volume takes the next step. To advance the sort of analysis and dialogue Perkovich and Acton call for, they have invited a distinguished group of experts—current and former officials, respected defense analysts—from thirteen countries, nuclear and non-nuclear, to critique the Adelphi Paper. Their diverse views explore pathways around obstacles to nuclear disarmament and sharpen questions requiring further official and nongovernmental deliberation.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/abolishing\\_nuclear\\_weapons\\_debate.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/abolishing_nuclear_weapons_debate.pdf)





## REFORMING THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN PAKISTAN'S TRANSITIONAL DEMOCRACY. **Carnegie Endowment Report, February 2009**

Pakistan's new and fragile government must reform the country's intelligence agencies to counter their influence on civil society and politics. The army remains the dominant actor in Pakistan's political life, despite some improvements in civil-military relations in recent years. Previous abuses of power by both Pakistani regimes and the intelligence agencies—particularly Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)—make reforms imperative before Pakistan can continue its democratic transition.

Through interviews with Pakistani officials and case studies in Indonesia and Chile, Grare argues that with patience, resolve, and assistance from the international community, Pakistan's government can successfully reassert civilian control over the intelligence community.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pakistan\\_intelligence\\_transitional\\_democracy.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pakistan_intelligence_transitional_democracy.pdf)



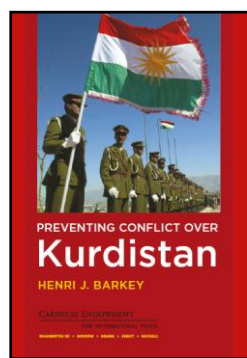
## PALESTINE AND ISRAEL: TIME FOR PLAN B. **Nathan Brown. Carnegie Endowment Policy Brief No. 78, February 2009**

Negotiations over a two-state solution to resolve the Israeli–Palestinian conflict have reached a dead end. International efforts should focus on a short-term cease-fire between Israel and Hamas that can pave the way for a sustainable armistice, concludes a new policy brief by Nathan J. Brown.

The bitter realities on the ground make an immediate and comprehensive solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict unattainable

for now. A new diplomatic approach should be based on three steps: first, a properly negotiated cease-fire; second, a medium-term armistice; and finally, addressing the underlying causes of the conflict during the respite.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/palestine\\_israel\\_planB.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/palestine_israel_planB.pdf)



## PREVENTING CONFLICT OVER KURDISTAN. **Henri Barkey. Carnegie Endowment, February 2009**

The invasion of Iraq has surfaced long-suppressed nationalist aspirations among the Kurds, most notably the emergence of the federal Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). If ignored or mishandled, Kurdish aspirations have the potential to ignite violence and instability in Iraq, as well as the region, at a particularly delicate time, a new report by the Carnegie Endowment concludes.

Henri Barkey calls for renewed attention to the Kurdish issue to prevent conflict and prescribes a fresh U.S. approach. The United States must move quickly—as American forces withdraw from Iraq, U.S. influence in the region will wane.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/preventing\\_conflict\\_kurdistan.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/preventing_conflict_kurdistan.pdf)

## CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY

### **A PATHWAY TO SUCCESS IN AFGHANISTAN: THE NATIONAL SOLIDARITY PROGRAM. Dr. John A. Nagl, Andrew M. Exum, Ahmed A. Humayun. Policy Brief. Center for a New American Security, February 2009**

March 2009 - In providing additional military forces for the Afghanistan war, the Obama administration has demonstrated that Afghanistan is no longer an economy-of-force campaign. But a troop surge alone is not enough to win the war. In orthodox counterinsurgency theory, providing essential services and strengthening governance are as important as fighting the enemy with guns and bullets. A precondition for allied success is an Afghan state that is legitimate in the eyes of its citizens and able to provide them with essential services. A renewed U.S. commitment to funding grassroots development and governance in Afghanistan must therefore accompany the influx of troops.

<http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS%20Policy%20Brief%20-%20Supporting%20Afghanistans%20NSP%20March%202009.pdf>



### **GOING GLOBAL: THE FUTURE OF THE U.S.-SOUTH KOREA ALLIANCE. Kurt M. Campbell, Victor D. Cha, et al. Report. Center for a New American Security, February 2009**

The United States and the Republic of Korea (ROK) have one of the most formidable and durable military alliances in the world. This alliance has preserved peace and stability in Northeast Asia and ensured nuclear restraint among Asian powers. It has weathered extreme domestic unpopularity in South Korea and pressures to reduce U.S. overseas defense obligations. During the lifetime of this

military alliance, the junior partner has transformed from a war-battered, backward military dictatorship into a prosperous democracy with the world's most wired population and one of the world's largest economies. Most American and Korean strategists agree that the value of the alliance goes far beyond security on the Korean peninsula.

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CampbellPatel\\_Going%20Global\\_February 09\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CampbellPatel_Going%20Global_February 09_0.pdf)

## CENTER FOR ARMS CONTROL AND NON-PROLIFERATION

### **IMPLEMENTING THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN: AN OUTLINE FOR ACTION IN IRAQ. Robert G. Gard et al. Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, February 19, 2009.**

Barack Obama campaigned on a policy of ending U.S. military involvement in Iraq. There is speculation today about how President Obama's campaign stance will be transformed into actual policy now that he sits in the Oval Office. Based on recent press reports, there is reason to suspect that there may be an effort underway to revise or soften President Obama's 16-month timetable for withdrawing U.S. forces.

This paper outlines how the President can responsibly execute his policy of removing U.S. combat forces from Iraq within 16 months. It proposes a workable U.S. redeployment schedule that would result in 100,000 total U.S. troops remaining in Iraq by the end of 2009; 35,000 to 65,000 support troops remaining in Iraq by July 2010, when the President's 16-month timetable would end if it is initiated in April 2009; and less than 1,000 troops remaining by December 2011, when the U.S.-Iraqi security agreement (commonly known as the status of forces agreement or "SOFA") mandates that all U.S. forces be out of Iraq.

[http://armscontrolcenter.org/policy/iraq/articles/iraq\\_action\\_plan\\_complete.pdf](http://armscontrolcenter.org/policy/iraq/articles/iraq_action_plan_complete.pdf)

## CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)



### **CHINESE SOFT POWER AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES: Competition and Cooperation in the Developing World. Carola McGiffert (ed.) CSIS, March 11, 2009**

Extensive debate is ongoing in China regarding the source of the country's soft power and its reasons for utilizing it. It currently lacks a coordinated national soft-power strategy and views its soft power as defensive and largely reactive, a point of view intended to allay fears in other states of a Chinese threat. In the United States, also, debate is taking place about whether China's soft-power projection represents healthy competition or a strategic threat. Engaging China successfully on critical global issues such as climate change, energy, and security requires an accurate assessment of Chinese policy, exigencies, and progress in these issue areas. This new report from the CSIS Smart Power Initiative seeks to provide such an assessment, offering a multifaceted view of China's use of smart power and its implications for the United States.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090305\\_mcgiffert\\_chinesesoftpower\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090305_mcgiffert_chinesesoftpower_web.pdf)



### **DEMOCRACY IN U.S. SECURITY STRATEGY: From Promotion to Support. Alexander T.J. Lennon. CSIS, March 11, 2009**

Zbigniew Brzezinski, recalling French strategic thinker Raymond Aron's advice, recently counseled that "the strength of a great power is diminished if it ceases to serve an idea." Since its inception and throughout U.S. history, democracy has been that idea. Yet, recent setbacks warrant reevaluating the place of democracy promotion in U.S. strategy. What role, if any, should democracy have in U.S.

security strategy and public diplomacy today?

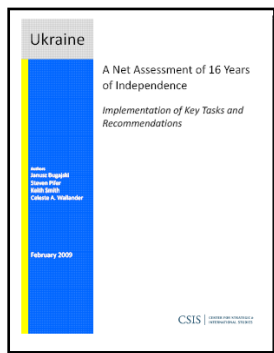
[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090310\\_lennon\\_democracy\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090310_lennon_democracy_web.pdf)

### **HOW SOON IS SAFE? IRAQI FORCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONDITIONS-BASED U.S. WITHDRAWALS. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman and Adam Mausner. February 19, 2009. 09AD632**

The U.S. and Iraq now face a transition period that may well be as challenging as defeating the insurgency, Al Qa'ida in Iraq, and the threat from militias like the Mahdi Army. These challenges are described in the status report on the tensions that divide Iraq, and the

continuing threats that Iraq faces internally and from its neighbors. These issues are addressed, detailing the continued development of the Iraqi Security Forces, their strengths and weaknesses, and the problems and prospects of future force development.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090217\\_isf.no.graph.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090217_isf.no.graph.pdf) [PDF format, 205 pages]



**UKRAINE A NET ASSESSMENT OF 16 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE: Implementation of Key Tasks and Recommendations. Janusz Bugajski, Steven Pifer, Keith Smith, and Celeste A. Wallander. CSIS, March 6, 2009**

In February 2008, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) publicly released a report entitled *Ukraine: A Net Assessment of 16 Years of Independence*. The report was prepared for the U.S.-EU Partnership Committee for Ukraine, which is cochaired by Zbigniew Brzezinski and Volker Ruehe. It outlined the impressive achievements that the Ukrainian people had made since regaining independence in 1991 while also noting areas of major shortfalls and setbacks in building a modern, democratic, European state. The report concluded with key tasks and recommendations for the Ukrainian government, European Union, and U.S. government. (...) This paper assesses the progress made by the Ukrainian government, European Union, and U.S. government in implementing the recommendations over the past year.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090306\\_ukraine\\_report\\_card.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090306_ukraine_report_card.pdf)



**SMART POWER IN U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS: A Report of the CSIS Commission on China. William S. Cohen and Maurice R. Greenberg (cochairs) Carola McGiffert (project director.) CSIS, March 4, 2009**

U.S.-China ties could have a greater impact on international affairs than any other relationship. Solving the world's most serious issues—including global financial instability, proliferation and terrorism, climate change, and energy insecurity—is difficult to envision without joint action by Beijing and Washington. In today's globalized world, transnational challenges require transnational solutions, especially by the most important states. U.S.-China partnership is indispensable for addressing many of the main challenges of the twenty-first century.

To foster a more cooperative relationship and reduce mutual tensions, Chinese and U.S. leaders must adopt a broader conception of their nation's interests, one that includes advancing the global good as a joint means to realizing their country's own national aims. China and the United States can almost always achieve their diverse economic, security, and other objectives more effectively through cooperative use of their smart-power resources—including diplomatic, economic, military, political, and cultural tools—rather than through unilateral action. The CSIS Commission on China examined smart-power opportunities for the U.S.-China relationship and in this report offers some recommendations. The proposals seek to help construct a new strategic framework for a cooperative U.S.-China relationship, anchored in the concept of smart power and employing clear, measurable, and enforceable goals.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090309\\_mcgiffert\\_uschinasmartpower\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090309_mcgiffert_uschinasmartpower_web.pdf)

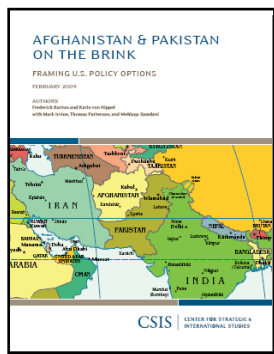


**TWENTY IMPORTANT CONTROLS FOR EFFECTIVE CYBER DEFENSE AND FISMA: Compliance Consensus Audit Guidelines - Draft for comment. John Gilligan, Gilligan Group Inc. CSIS, February 23, 2009**

Securing our Nation against cyber attacks has become one of the Nation's highest priorities. To achieve this objective, networks, systems, and the operations teams that support them must vigorously defend against external attacks. Furthermore, for those external attacks that are successful, defenses must be capable of thwarting, detecting, and responding to follow-on attacks on internal networks as attackers spread inside a compromised network.

A central tenet of the US Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) is that 'offense must inform defense'. In other words, knowledge of actual attacks that have compromised systems provides the essential foundation on which to construct effective defenses. The US Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee moved to make this same tenet central to the Federal Information Security Management Act in drafting FISMA 2008.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090223\\_cag\\_1\\_0\\_draft4.1.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090223_cag_1_0_draft4.1.pdf)



**AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN ON THE BRINK: Framing U.S. Policy Options. Frederick Barton, Karin von Hippel, et al. CSIS, February 21, 2009**

Dramatic changes are needed in order to succeed in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Almost daily, the people of the region experience deteriorating security and a worsening economic situation. At the same time, Afghans and Pakistanis will both be making tough political choices in the coming months, and the United States and major allies are in the midst of multiple policy reviews. The

appointment of Ambassador Richard Holbrooke should provide the opportunity to transform the current approach into one that has clear goals and a compelling narrative.

Afghanistan and Pakistan on the Brink is the result of a 200 person conference, held on November 21, 2008 at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and co-organized by the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) at the National Defense University (NDU). The event included participants from all parts of the U.S. government.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090221\\_barton-afpakonthebrink.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/090221_barton-afpakonthebrink.pdf)



**ECONOMIC WHIPLASH IN RUSSIA: An Opportunity to Bolster U.S.-Russia Commercial Ties? Samuel Charap and Andrew C. Kuchins. CSIS, February 19, 2009**

Understanding the ramifications of Russia's economic crisis for its foreign policy is critically important. Since the crisis hit, Russia's foreign policy moves have largely been characterized by greater assertiveness, as demonstrated by the "gas war" with Ukraine. As a result, some analysts have concluded that Russia is on a path toward confrontation with the West. However, it is too early to make

definitive judgments about the direction in which the crisis will push Russian policy. In fact, the crisis has created incentives for the Russians to work with Western partners, in particular on economic issues. Therefore, now is the time for the Obama administration to put a higher



priority on commercial ties with Russia. Closer economic relations are in the U.S. national interest, create conditions for cooperation on noneconomic issues, and provide a stronger foundation for the bilateral relationship. This report recommends 10 steps that the Obama administration can take to bolster commercial ties between the United States and Russia.  
[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090218\\_charap\\_econwhiplashrussia\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090218_charap_econwhiplashrussia_web.pdf)

## CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

### **RE-IMAGINING THE LEBANON TRACK: TOWARD A NEW U.S. Nicholas Noe, The Century Foundation, 3/12/2009**

Contrary to conventional wisdom, a viable roadmap for disarming Hizbullah through domestic peace-building exists within Lebanon itself, Beirut-based political analyst Nicholas Noe writes in a new report published by The Century Foundation. Such a course should be pursued vigorously by the Obama administration, Noe argues in his paper “Re-Imagining the Lebanon Track: Toward a New U.S. Policy.” Noe, the editor of the 2007 book, *Voice of Hezbollah: The Statements of Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah* (Verso), and a co-founder of the Beirut-based news translation service Mideastwire.com, makes the case that a new, Lebanon-focused policy is needed in the immediate term regardless of the prospects for U.S. efforts on the Syrian and Iranian tracks. While progress on these can certainly be helpful on the Lebanese front, he says, the deep challenges confronting both a Syrian-Israeli peace agreement and any “grand bargain” between the United States and Iran – and the not trivial prospects for failure on both tracks -- suggest the need for concurrent US-backed efforts in Lebanon.

<http://www.tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/Noe.pdf>

## COMBATING TERRORISM CENTER AT WEST POINT, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

### **CTC SENTINEL, Vol 2, Issue 3. March 2009**

#### FEATURE ARTICLE

Somalia's New Government and the Challenge of Al-Shabab By David H. Shinn

<http://www.ctc.usma.edu/sentinel/CTCSentinel-Vol2Iss3.pdf>



## COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

### **PAKISTAN'S FRAGILE FOUNDATIONS. Jayshree Bajoria. CFR Backgrounder, March 12, 2009**

Pakistan's struggles to suppress rising militant violence have prompted a number of experts to call for the government--with help from international partners--to address the country's long-standing structural flaws. Among the main recommendations: greater political rights for provinces; socioeconomic equality for various ethnic groups; and a diminution of the military's dominant role. While most experts say there is no fear of a breakup of the country, the government's ability to rule is increasingly being questioned. Pointing to the country's

deteriorating law-and-order situation, CFR Senior Fellow Daniel Markey warns of a "gradual decay" of the state's capacity to govern.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18749/pakistans\\_fragile\\_foundations.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18749/pakistans_fragile_foundations.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)

**FRENCH MILITARY STRATEGY AND NATO REINTEGRATION. Michael Moran, Executive Editor, CFR Backgrounder, March 12, 2009**

The French government's decision to rejoin the integrated military command structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formalizes a decade-long rethink of French military strategy and foreign policy. Under President Charles de Gaulle, who perceived the alliance as dominated by the United States and Britain, France pulled its forces out of NATO in 1966 to pursue more independent policies. The 2009 reversal, championed by French President Nicolas Sarkozy, has broad support in the French policymaking community and the military, though some dissent from traditional Gaullists persists. The full reintegration of French forces into NATO's structure reflects France's view of a changed world in which domestic security will rely on the ability to coordinate with allies abroad. The move also acknowledges a diminished French ability to mount significant expeditionary operations abroad without logistical and other support from its closest allies, including the United States. In effect, the era of "French exceptionalism" in conventional military affairs is over.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/16619/french\\_military\\_strategy\\_and\\_nato\\_reintegration.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/16619/french_military_strategy_and_nato_reintegration.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)



**GLOBAL IMBALANCES AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS. Steven Dunaway, Adjunct Senior Fellow for International Economics. Council Special Report No. 44. Council on Foreign Relations Press, March 2009**

As the economic crisis has spread from financial markets to real economies in countries around the world, governments have understandably focused on short-term measures to contain the damage. *Global Imbalances and the Financial Crisis* is a timely work that offers thoughtful analysis and recommendations. It makes an important and

sober case that without action to deal with global imbalances, these imbalances will balloon again and imperil future economic growth. And while such institutions as the IMF and the Group of 20 (G20) have significant roles to play, Dunaway contends that the ultimate responsibility for tackling imbalances rests with national governments. The central question is whether governments are up to this challenge.

[http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Global\\_Imbalances\\_CSR44.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Global_Imbalances_CSR44.pdf)

**ASEAN: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS. Backgrounder, Council of Foreign Relations. Julie Ginsberg. February 25, 2009. 09AD669**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an alliance promoting economic and political cooperation by fostering dialogue among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The experts say the group may pursue a bigger role in the region to help its members cope with the global financial crisis. As the downturn shifts the geopolitics of the region,

potentially increasing China's sway as a source of capital, ASEAN and the United States may look to tighten their economic and security ties to prevent the rise of a hegemon in Southeast Asia.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18616/asean.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18616/asean.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)

**HELPING MEXICO HELP ITSELF. Council on Foreign Relations. Shannon K. O'Neil. February 24, 2009. 09AD634**

Brazen assassinations, kidnappings, and political intimidation by drug lords conjure up images of Colombia in the early 1990s. Yet today, it is Mexico that is being engulfed by escalating violence, according to the report. The United States and Mexico are now inextricably intertwined through their economies, their societies, and their security. The United States benefits from Mexico's successes, but also shares its challenges.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18597/helping\\_mexico\\_help\\_itself.html?breadcrumb=%2F](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18597/helping_mexico_help_itself.html?breadcrumb=%2F)  
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**IRAN AND THE FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN. Backgrounder, Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno and Lionel Beehner. February 6, 2009. 09AD539**

In crafting a new approach to the war in Afghanistan, U.S. military and political leaders say Iran could play a key role. Despite ongoing concerns over Iran's nuclear program and allegations of arming militants in the region, Gen. David H. Petraeus, commander of U.S. forces in the region, says Washington and Iran could coalesce around stabilizing Afghanistan. Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, echoed the sentiment. NATO partners, too, have sought to include Iran in Afghan strategy decisions. German lawmakers have called for the creation of a "contact group" of nations to chart a new regional course. "Such an initiative, that would include Iran, would benefit if it came to direct talks between Washington and Tehran," Andreas Schockenhoff, vice chairman of Germany's Christian Democratic Party, said in a statement reported by German media.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/13578/iran\\_and\\_the\\_future\\_of\\_afghanistan.html?breadcrumb=%2F](http://www.cfr.org/publication/13578/iran_and_the_future_of_afghanistan.html?breadcrumb=%2F)

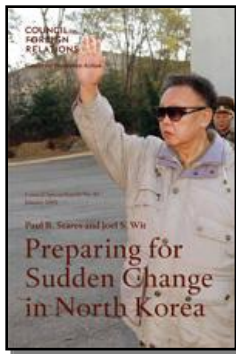
**CHINA'S MILITARY POWER. Backgrounder, Council on Foreign Relations. Jayshree Bajoria. February 4, 2009. 09AD512**

Since the 1990s, China has dramatically improved its military capabilities on land and sea, in the air, and in space. Recently, China has begun to project its military power beyond the Pacific Ocean by deploying a flotilla of small warships in December 2008 to the Gulf of Aden to aid in international efforts to fight Somali piracy. Historically, the United States is most concerned about the possibility of a conflict between China and Taiwan, though tensions between the two have lessened since 2008. But looking decades ahead, U.S. military planners clearly see the potential for China to develop as a "peer competitor."

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18459/chinas\\_military\\_power.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18459/chinas_military_power.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)

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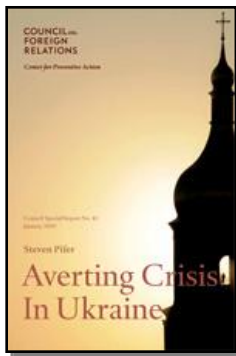
**PREPARING FOR SUDDEN CHANGE IN NORTH KOREA. Paul B. Stares, General John W. Vessey et al. Council Special Report No. 42. Council on Foreign Relations, January 2009**



North Korea has long been a serious concern to Washington. Now, with President Kim Jong-Il reportedly in bad health and possibly naming a successor, the United States must consider possible outcomes should the situation deteriorate and the current North Korean government collapse. This report examines the challenges that these scenarios would pose—ranging from securing Pyongyang’s nuclear arsenal to providing humanitarian assistance—in the context of the interests of the United

States and others in its valuable recommendations.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18019/preparing\\_for\\_sudden\\_change\\_in\\_north\\_korea.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fspecial\\_report](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18019/preparing_for_sudden_change_in_north_korea.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fspecial_report)



**AVERTING CRISIS IN UKRAINE. Steven Pifer, Visiting Fellow, Brookings Institution. Council Special Report No. 41. Council on Foreign Relations, January 2009**

This report comprehensively analyzes Ukraine's difficulties, related to both domestic conditions and foreign policy, and recommends ways for the United States to encourage Ukraine on a path of stability and integration with the West.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18423/averting\\_crisis\\_in\\_ukraine.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fspecial\\_report](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18423/averting_crisis_in_ukraine.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fspecial_report)

**NORTH KOREA AFTER KIM. Council on Foreign Relations. Jayshree Bajoria. January 28, 2009. 09AD456**

Speculation over Kim Jong-Il’s health has prompts discussion about the future of the isolated country and its nuclear weapons program. Most experts believe a post-Kim North Korea regime would remain a tough nuclear negotiator.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/17322/north\\_korea\\_after\\_kim.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackground](http://www.cfr.org/publication/17322/north_korea_after_kim.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackground)

**IRAQ’S POLITICAL LANDSCAPE. Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. January 29, 2009. 09AD487**

Iraq has held multiple national and local elections since the 2003 U.S.-led invasion ousted Saddam Hussein, but ethnic and sectarian violence has impeded political progress. Although there have been scattered assassinations and reports of intimidation leading up to elections, most experts agree the emergence of hundreds of new parties and thousands of candidates illustrate the maturation of the Iraqi political system. Unlike polls in 2005, major Sunni parties are participating, increasing expectations that as the United States ramps up its troop drawdown plan, a stable Iraqi political scene will emerge.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/18411/iraqs\\_political\\_landscape.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackground](http://www.cfr.org/publication/18411/iraqs_political_landscape.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackground)

## FOREIGN POLICY IN FOCUS (FPIF)

### **TOO MANY OVERSEAS BASES. David Vine. FPIF Commentary, February 25, 2009**

In the midst of an economic crisis that's getting scarier by the day, it's time to ask whether the nation can really afford some 1,000 military bases overseas. For those unfamiliar with the issue, you read that number correctly. One thousand. One thousand U.S. military bases outside the 50 states and Washington, DC, representing the largest collection of bases in world history.

<http://www.fpif.org/fpiftxt/5903>

### **NO NUKES IN NORTHEAST ASIA. Jon Reinsch. FPF Commentary, March 6, 2009**

Efforts to address the North Korean nuclear crisis have followed a "one step forward, two steps back" pattern. Despite 15 years of threats, negotiations, and occasional breakthroughs, what began with fears of a nuclear weapons research program progressed to an actual test explosion, and has reached the point where North Korean officials now claim to have weaponized enough plutonium for five or six bombs. Failure to resolve the crisis has helped drive up military spending in and out of the region, making resolution only more remote. This approach to North Korea's nuclear program is clearly lacking. One alternative, successful in other parts of the world, is a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It is time to try this tack in Northeast Asia.

<http://www.fpif.org/fpiftxt/5926>

## GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

### **SARKOZY'S DECISION UPS PRESSURE ON OBAMA. John K. Glenn. German Marshall Fund of the United States, March 14, 2009**

When Obama travels to Europe in early April, he will face questions on the economic crisis and about whether Europeans are willing to do more in Afghanistan. Complicating matters is French President Nicolas Sarkozy's announcement that he will bring France back into the military wing of NATO, reversing Charles de Gaulle's decision of 40 years ago.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/worldview/090314/sarkozys-decision-ups-pressure-obama>



### **NO DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT SECURITY: THE TRANS-ATLANTIC DONOR COMMUNITY NEEDS TO REDESIGN AID FOR FRAGILE STATES. Jonathan White. German Marshall Fund of the United States, March 11, 2009**

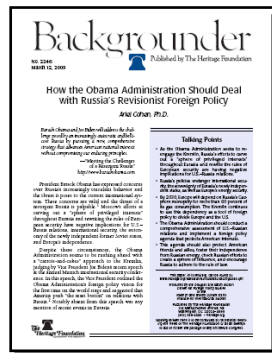
The economic crisis continues to wreak havoc globally, and it is becoming increasingly clear that the poor will suffer disproportionately. According to the World Bank, 100 million people were driven into poverty last year. Social tensions and geopolitical risks will be particularly acute in fragile states, impacting security and livelihoods in the Western world just as well. At the same time, development efforts will



likely lose momentum due to growing protectionism or budgetary constraints. As global leaders are seeking to steer their countries toward recovery, they are reexamining the underlying institutions and policies behind the global economy. The United States and Europe were central actors in establishing the Bretton Woods institutions in the aftermath of World War II. The U.S. Marshall Plan, which helped rebuild war-torn Europe, continues to offer lessons on how development cooperation can generate peace and prosperity.

<http://www.gmfus.org//doc/White%20final.pdf>

## HERITAGE FOUNDATION



### HOW THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION SHOULD DEAL WITH RUSSIA'S REVISIONIST FOREIGN POLICY. By Ariel Cohen, Ph.D. Backgrounder #2246. Heritage Foundation, March 12, 2009

President Barack Obama has expressed concerns over Russia's increasingly truculent behavior and the threat it poses to the current international system. These concerns are valid and the threat of a resurgent Russia is palpable.<sup>1</sup> Moscow's efforts at carving out a "sphere of privileged interests" throughout Eurasia and rewriting the rules of European security have negative implications for U.S.–Russia

relations, international security, the autonomy of the newly independent former Soviet states, and Europe's independence.

Despite these circumstances, the Obama Administration seems to be rushing ahead with a "carrots-and-cakes" approach to the Kremlin, judging by Vice President Joe Biden's recent speech at the annual Munich international security conference. In this speech, the Vice President outlined the Obama Administration's foreign policy vision for the first time on the world stage and suggested that America push "the reset button" on relations with Russia. Notably absent from this speech was any mention of recent events in Eurasia.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/RussiaandEurasia/upload/bg\\_2246.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/RussiaandEurasia/upload/bg_2246.pdf)

### THE GAZA AID PACKAGE: TIME TO RETHINK U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIANS. By James Phillips. Heritage Foundation WebMemo #2333. March 9, 2009

The Obama Administration has announced a huge aid package of \$900 million to help ease the humanitarian plight of Palestinians in Gaza and to shore up the bankrupt Palestinian Authority (PA). This surge of soft power is aimed at strengthening Palestinian moderates and helping to clear the way for revived Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. But as long as Hamas remains free to rain rockets down on Israel, these ambitions remain little more than wishful thinking.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/MiddleEast/upload/wm\\_2333.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/MiddleEast/upload/wm_2333.pdf)



**WHAT TO DO ABOUT HUGO CHÁVEZ: VENEZUELA'S CHALLENGE TO SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS. By Ray Walser, Ph.D. Heritage Foundation Backgrounder #2243, February 19, 2009**

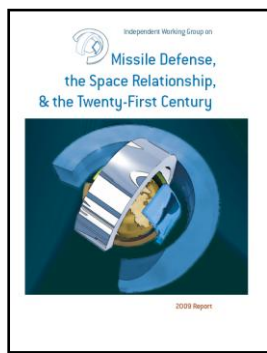
As the Obama Administration settles into the White House and reviews its foreign policy agenda, one significant topic likely to emerge early will be U.S. relations with Venezuela and its radical, anti-American president Hugo Chávez. The orderly transition from a Republican to a Democratic Administration in the U.S. in January 2009 contrasts with the polarizing battle underway in Venezuela over perpetuating Chávez's stay in office. A new constitutional referendum took place on February 15. Its passage will allow Chávez to run for additional six-year terms in 2012 and beyond, giving him the time he says he needs to consolidate his Bolivarian Revolution. The referendum raises the specter of further restrictions on individual freedoms and the consolidation of authoritarian rule in Venezuela. [http://www.heritage.org/Research/LatinAmerica/upload/bg\\_2243.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/LatinAmerica/upload/bg_2243.pdf)

## HOOVER INSTITUTION

**TOWARD A DIPLOMATIC ACTION PLAN ON NUCLEAR ISSUES. By Chester A. Crocker. Leland Stanford Junior University, 2009**

*Toward a Diplomatic Action Plan on Nuclear Issues* was undertaken in order to explore the elements of a U.S. diplomatic strategy for moving toward a world order that reduces the role of nuclear weapons and prevents their further spread beyond today's nuclear weapon states. <http://www.hoover.org/publications/books/online/38406579.html>

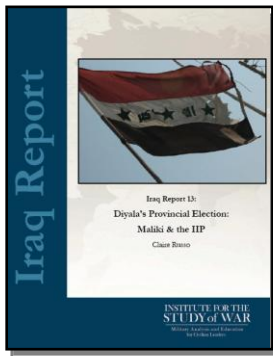
## INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS, INC. (IFPA)



**INDEPENDENT WORKING GROUP ON MISSILE DEFENSE, THE SPACE RELATIONSHIP, & THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY 2009 Report. Published for the Independent Working Group by The Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc.**

This report provides an assessment of missile defense requirements beyond the limited ground-based system currently being deployed, together with opportunities to benefit from existing and new technological opportunities. More specifically, it is intended to provide a greater understanding of proven technology options that should form the basis for deployment of an innovative missile defense that draws upon the legacy of technologies developed during the Strategic Defense Initiative program of the Reagan administration and the first Bush administration. The report lays out the necessary vision to exploit existing and future technologies, with space as an indispensable part of missile defense. These technologies and systems, encompassing sea- and space-based assets (such as Brilliant Pebbles), could form the basis for an effective layered defense of the United States, its forward deployed forces, and allies, against a missile threat that, given present proliferation trends, can only increase in the years ahead as additional states, and perhaps terrorist groups, acquire weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. <http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/IWG2009.pdf>

## INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR



### **DIYALA'S PROVINCIAL ELECTION. Claire Russo. Iraq Report #1. Institute for the Study of War, January 30, 2009**

The results of the upcoming provincial elections are critical to the Sunnis of Diyala Province. Diyala Province is home to every major sect and ethnicity of Iraq. However, because of the Sunni boycott of the elections of 2005, the make up of the Provincial Government is not representative of the population of the province. This discrepancy has been the source of unrest in recent years.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/files/reports/IR13DiyalaFinal.pdf>

## INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)

### **PAKISTAN: THE MILITANT JIHADI CHALLENGE. ICG, 13 March 2009**

Following the recent upsurge of jihadi violence in Pakistan, dismantling extremist Sunni-Deobandi groups must become the core of the government's counter-terrorism policy. Their continued patronage by the military, and their ability to hijack major policy areas, including Pakistan's relations with India, Afghanistan and the international community, impedes the civilian government's ongoing efforts to consolidate control over governance and pursue peace with its neighbours. The international community, particularly the U.S., must reverse course and help strengthen civilian control over all areas of governance, including counter-terrorism, and the capacity of the federal government to override the military's appeasement policies.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=6010&l=1>

### **AFGHANISTAN: NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION, NEW DIRECTIONS. Asia Briefing N°89 ICG, 13 March 2009**

Seven years after the U.S.-led intervention in Afghanistan the country is still at war against extremists and has developed few resilient institutions. A policy review by the Obama administration has reopened debate about how to defeat the forces of violent global jihadism – al-Qaeda and its Taliban protectors – in Afghanistan and in neighbouring Pakistan. In most cases, the ideas on offer – from declaring victory and pulling out, to negotiating with the insurgents, to organising regional conferences, to prioritising relationships with favoured individuals and allies over the development of strong democratic institutions – have been tried at least once in the past two decades, with no success: we know now what not to do.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south\\_asia/b89\\_afghanistan\\_\\_new\\_u.s.\\_administration\\_\\_new\\_directions.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/b89_afghanistan__new_u.s._administration__new_directions.pdf)

### **BOSNIA'S INCOMPLETE TRANSITION: BETWEEN DAYTON AND EUROPE. Europe Report N°198. ICG, 9 March 2009**

While Bosnia and Herzegovina's time as an international protectorate is ending, which is in itself most welcome, now is the wrong time to rush the transition. The state put together by the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement after a long war will never be secure and able to take its

place in the European Union (EU) until it is responsible for the consequences of its own decisions. But tensions are currently high and stability is deteriorating, as Bosniaks and Serbs play a zero-sum game to upset the Dayton settlement. Progress toward EU membership is stalled, and requirements set in 2008 for ending the protectorate have not been met.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/balkans/198\\_bosnias\\_incomplete\\_transition\\_\\_between\\_dayton\\_and\\_europe.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/balkans/198_bosnias_incomplete_transition__between_dayton_and_europe.pdf)

**HAITI 2009: STABILITY AT RISK. International Crisis Group. March 3, 2009. 09AD670**

A series of crises in 2008 have increased the potential for serious trouble in Haiti this year. The politically motivated, violent April riots against high living costs caused widespread disruption and suffering, toppled the government of Prime Minister Jacques-Édouard Alexis and forced postponement of a donor conference. In August and September, four tropical storms and hurricanes killed 800, affected nearly one million, exacerbated food shortages and pushed yet more Haitians into poverty. Extensive damage was caused to infrastructure and agriculture. The global financial crisis is making it difficult for donors to meet commitments.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/latin\\_america/b19\\_haiti\\_2009\\_\\_stability\\_at\\_risk.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/latin_america/b19_haiti_2009__stability_at_risk.pdf)

[PDF format, 16 pages]

**NEPAL'S FALTERING PEACE PROCESS. International Crisis Group. February 19, 2009. 09AD608**

Despite successful elections and a lasting military ceasefire, Nepal's peace process is facing its most severe tests yet. Major issues remain unresolved: there is no agreement on the future of the two armies, very little of the land seized during the conflict has been returned, and little progress has been made writing a new constitution. The report recommends that Nepal's political leaders must urgently rebuild collaborative spirit and recommit themselves to seeing through the process.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south\\_asia/163\\_nepal\\_s\\_faltering\\_peace\\_process.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/163_nepal_s_faltering_peace_process.pdf)

[PDF format, 45 pages]

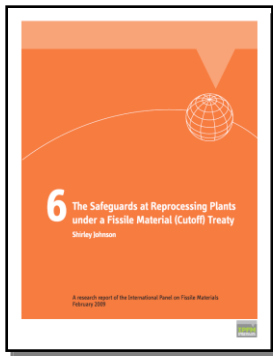
**TAJIKISTAN: ON THE ROAD TO FAILURE. International Crisis Group. February 12, 2009. 09AD560**

The study claims that Tajikistan is looking increasingly like its southern neighbor, Afghanistan, a weak state that is suffering from a failure of leadership. Energy infrastructure is near total breakdown for the second winter running, and it is also likely that the migrant laborer remittances, the driver of the country's economy in recent years, will fall dramatically as a result of the world economic crisis. At worst the government runs the risk of social unrest. To address the situation, the international community, both at the level of international organizations and governments, should ensure any assistance reaches those who truly need it.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/central\\_asia/162\\_tajikistan\\_\\_on\\_the\\_road\\_to\\_failure.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/central_asia/162_tajikistan__on_the_road_to_failure.pdf)

[PDF format, 31 pages]

## INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON FISSILE MATERIALS (IPFM)



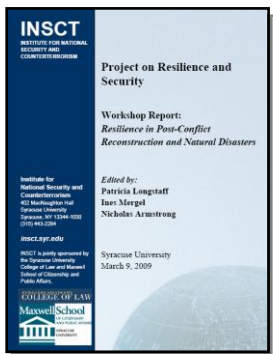
### **THE SAFEGUARDS AT REPROCESSING PLANTS UNDER A FISSILE MATERIAL (CUTOFF) TREATY. Shirley Johnson. International Panel on Fissile Materials Research Report No. 6. February 2009**

A Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty would, at the least, ban the production of new fissile material for weapons. The most costly verification challenge would be to apply safeguards to reprocessing plants in the eight states having nuclear weapons (the five NPT nuclear weapon states, Israel, India, and Pakistan). The purpose would be the same as NPT safeguards at the corresponding facilities in non-weapon states: to verify that no

newly separated fissile material (primarily plutonium and highly enriched uranium) is diverted to weapon use. This could be very costly. Although there are only two operating reprocessing plants in the non-weapon states, Japan's Tokai and Rokkasho facilities, these two plants alone account for 20 percent of the total international safeguards inspection effort performed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

[http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site\\_down/rr06.pdf](http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site_down/rr06.pdf)

## MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY



### **WORKSHOP REPORT: RESILIENCE IN POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND NATURAL DISASTERS. Edited by Patricia Longstaff, Ines Mergel, Nicholas Armstrong. Syracuse University Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism, March 9, 2009**

On January 16-17, 2009, the Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism (INSCT), a joint program of Syracuse University's College of Law and Maxwell School, hosted an interdisciplinary workshop gathering scholars and practitioners with interest in the topic of resilience in conflict and disaster settings. Attendees included experts and academics from the U.S. Department of State's Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS), USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM), U.S. Army War College, West Point, Syracuse Center of Excellence, L.C. Smith College of Engineering, and several academic disciplines such as ecology, anthropology, public administration, and economics.

The purpose of this workshop was to identify the commonalities in various resilient systems in order to generate theoretical development for future resilience research.

[http://insct.syr.edu/Research/publications/INSCT%20Publications/INSCT%20Workshop%20Report\\_Resilience%20and%20Security.pdf](http://insct.syr.edu/Research/publications/INSCT%20Publications/INSCT%20Workshop%20Report_Resilience%20and%20Security.pdf)



## NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)

### **JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, Issue 53. 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2009. NDU**

Focus on Global Strategic Outlook

[http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq\\_pages/i53.htm](http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/i53.htm) ►



### **UKRAINE AGAINST HERSELF: TO BE EURO-ATLANTIC, EURASIAN, OR NEUTRAL? By Jeffrey Simon. Strategic forum No.238. NDU, February 2009**

(...) the challenge is to provide Ukraine sufficient time to consolidate successful democratic governance and develop domestic consensus on this critical strategic choice. Rather than pressing Ukraine toward early accession, the new U.S. administration should keep open the possibility of NATO membership, but for the time being encourage Ukraine to follow the model of Finland, another nonaligned Partner for

Peace, as it attempts to reconcile the competing popular factions in the country and to navigate between its Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian neighbors. By nurturing its political stability, the United States will enhance Ukraine's value to the Alliance over the longer term.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF238/SF238.pdf>

## NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

### **ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS BY LIFE SCIENTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Committee on Assessing Fundamental Attitudes of Life Scientists as a Basis for Biosecurity Education, National Research Council. February 2009. 09AD546**

The National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) surveyed a sample of AAAS members in the life sciences to assess their views on “dual-use” research, studies undertaken for beneficial purposes that could also have harmful applications such as bioterrorism. Survey results indicate that while most respondents do not perceive bioterrorism as an immediate threat, a small number have taken action to avert misuse of their research.

[http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=12460](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12460) [HTML format, links to PDF files].

## NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION



### **U.S. WEAPONS AT WAR 2008. New America Foundation. William D. Hartung and Frida Berrigan. Web posted January 16, 2009. 09AD422**

The report finds that United States arms transfers are undermining human rights, weakening democracy and fueling

conflict around the world. U.S. arms sales reached \$32 billion in 2007, more than three times the level obtained when President Bush first took office. The author says, "It's not just the volume of U.S. weapons exports that matters, it is how these weapons are likely to be used."

[Note: contains copyrighted material]

[http://www.newamerica.net/publications/policy/u\\_s\\_weapons\\_war\\_2008\\_0](http://www.newamerica.net/publications/policy/u_s_weapons_war_2008_0)

[HTML format, various paging]

## PEW

### **FEW IN PAKISTAN SUPPORT EXTREMISTS -- BUT FEW FAVOR MILITARY CONFRONTATION. By Richard Wike, Associate Director, and Kathleen Holzwart, Research Analyst, Pew Global Attitudes Project, March 12, 2009**

The March 3rd attack on the visiting Sri Lankan national cricket team in Lahore was the latest in a series of troubling headlines from Pakistan, where extremist groups are increasingly demonstrating their ability to strike throughout the country. Last September, a Marriott hotel in Islamabad, the nation's capital, was bombed, killing more than 50 people, and overall there have been approximately 60 suicide bombings in Pakistan in each of the last two years.

In recent months, Taliban fighters have terrorized much of the once stable Swat Valley, implementing a strict version of Islamic law, banning music, closing girls' schools, and killing opponents. Earlier this month, the government agreed to a truce with supposedly moderate elements within the Taliban in Swat Valley, although whether the truce will hold and what it will mean for local residents remains unclear.

These headline-making assaults have, however, been perpetrated in a country where public support for extremism has declined sharply in recent years.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1148/pakistan-little-support-for-terrorists-most-favor-education-for-girls>

## RAND

### **ANTECEDENTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE NOVEMBER 2008 LASHKAR-E-TAIBA (LeT) ATTACK UPON SEVERAL TARGETS IN THE INDIAN MEGA-CITY OF MUMBAI. C. Christine Fair. Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection on March 11, 2009.**

"On November 23, 2008 ten Pakistani terrorists associated with Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)/Jamaat ulDawa (JuD), operating in four attack teams, rampaged across some ten different targets in the Indian port city of Mumbai. In part due to the complexities of the counterterrorist operations, the tenacity and training of the attackers, and the inadequate capabilities of the Indian security forces, it took some four days to end the terrorist campaign which claimed the lives of at least 172 victims.

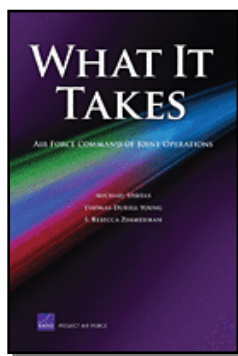
In this testimony, I have been asked to focus upon four specific concerns emerging from this attack and its perpetrators. First, I contextualize LeT among the proliferating expanse of militant groups operating in and from Pakistan. Second, I provide specific information about LeT, the militant group responsible for this and many other attacks within India. Third, I draw out both the antecedents and innovations of the 2008 Mumbai attack. I conclude with a

discussion of some of the important implications that emerge from this and other LeT activities for regional and international security generally and U.S. security in particular.”  
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2009/RAND\\_CT320.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2009/RAND_CT320.pdf)



**BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY TO COMBAT WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Joe Hogler, et al. RAND Monograph, March 2009.**

Limited resources, access, and incomplete knowledge of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats create a need for working with appropriate partner countries around the world to address these challenging threats. This RAND National Defense Research Institute monograph outlines and then applies a four-step process for developing regional approaches to building partner capacity (BPC) to combat WMD. These steps include identifying capabilities and desired end states relative to the WMD threat, working with potential partners, identifying relevant BPC ways and means, and developing a framework to assess the effectiveness of BPC programs and activities. In doing so, the monograph identifies seven key themes that are linked to the recommendations. These key themes include improving guidance, increasing visibility of ongoing activities at a global level, improving coordination, encouraging collaboration, implementing procedures, conducting assessments, and securing resources.  
<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG783/>



**WHAT IT TAKES: AIR FORCE COMMAND OF JOINT OPERATIONS. By: Michael Spirtas, Thomas-Durell Young, S. Rebecca Zimmerman. RAND, March 2009.**

When appropriate, the U.S. Air Force needs to be prepared to supply joint task force (JTF) headquarters. If the U.S. Air Force takes the steps necessary to produce JTF-capable units, both the service and the nation would benefit. The authors consider the nature of JTF command, survey command-related developments in other services and in other elements of the defense community, and examine four JTF operations. They raise issues for the Air Force to consider and offer a set of recommendations aimed at enhancing the Air Force's ability to staff and run JTF headquarters.  
<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG777/>



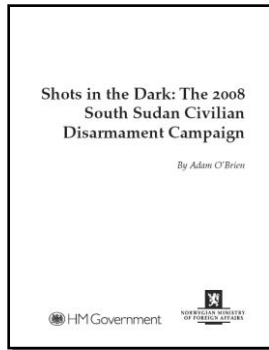
**REVITALIZING THE TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY PARTNERSHIP: AN AGENDA FOR ACTION. RAND Corporation. F. Stephen Larrabee and Julian Lindley-French. Web posted February 5, 2009. 09AD557**

During the course of 2008, the RAND Corporation and the Bertelsmann Foundation's Venusberg Group sponsored a series of U.S.-European discussions examining future security challenges confronting the United States and Europe in the context of the election of a new American president. The report refers to those discussions and seeks to define the

substance and parameters of a new security partnership between the United States and Europe as well as to outline an agenda for action for the new partnership.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/2009/RAND\\_RP1382.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/2009/RAND_RP1382.pdf) [PDF format, 48 pages]

## SMALL ARMS SURVEY

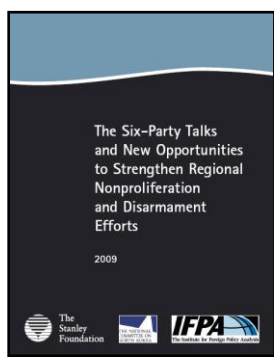


### **SHOTS IN THE DARK: THE 2008 SOUTH SUDAN CIVILIAN DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN. By Adam O'Brien. Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva 2009, January 2009**

In an effort to consolidate its authority, eliminate rival bases of power, and reduce inter-tribal violence, the president of the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) authorized the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and state authorities to conduct a six-month civilian disarmament campaign across South Sudan from June through the end of November 2008. The campaign followed previous local ad hoc civilian disarmament initiatives in Lakes and Jonglei States in 2006 and elsewhere before that. This Working Paper reviews the implementation of the 2008 civilian disarmament campaign, with a special focus on three states: Lakes, Western Equatoria, and Unity. Each of these states presents a different set of security concerns and dynamics. The Working Paper finds that disarmament was generally poorly planned and sporadically implemented in the three states reviewed, and had a minimal impact on security. The number of weapons collected is probably a small fraction of the total holdings in each of the affected communities. Most crucially, the decision-making process that led to the campaign, as well as its implementation, highlights concerns about GoSS governance and the ongoing need for reform within the SPLA.

[http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/sudan/Sudan\\_pdf/SWP-16-South-Sudan-Civilian-Disarmament-Campaign.pdf](http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/sudan/Sudan_pdf/SWP-16-South-Sudan-Civilian-Disarmament-Campaign.pdf)

## STANLEY FOUNDATION



### **THE SIX-PARTY TALKS AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO STRENGTHEN REGIONAL NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT EFFORTS. Stanley Foundation Conference Report, March 2009**

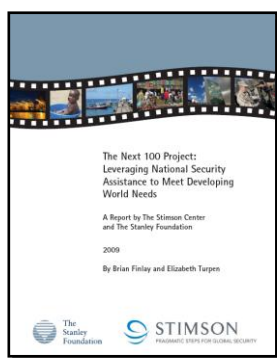
The global nuclear nonproliferation regime, grounded in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), relies on equal and fair systems monitored by a neutral body. The fundamental bargain of the NPT is that in exchange for forgoing the development of nuclear weapons, states receive the benefits of nuclear technologies for peaceful uses.

North Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and tested a nuclear device in October 2006, creating a host of challenges for regional security and the global nonproliferation regime. Given that North Korea was the first and only state to withdraw from the NPT and the nuclear situation has not been resolved over the past five years, it has also raised questions about the viability of the NPT itself. Moreover, if North Korea seeks to reenter the treaty, can it do so without creating a different, but no less problematic, set of stress points that might threaten the nonproliferation regime?

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/6partytalksrpt309.pdf>



## THE NEXT 100 PROJECT: LEVERAGING NATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO MEET DEVELOPING WORLD NEEDS. By Brian Finlay and Elizabeth Turpen. Conference Report by The Stimson Center and The Stanley Foundation, February 2009



In April 2004, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1540, of which the goal was to strengthen controls over sensitive weapons, materials, technologies, and know-how—particularly regarding proliferation to nonstate actors. “The Next 100 Project,” is a collaborative effort between the Cooperative Nonproliferation Program at the Henry L. Stimson Center and the Stanley Foundation targeting sustainable implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540. The focus of the project was to identify new sources of assistance for addressing endemic threats in the developing world, including poverty, corruption, infectious disease, and economic underdevelopment by tapping national security resources and addressing mutual concerns.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/Next100ProjectRpt209.pdf>



## ON REFORMING THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER. Thomas Wright. Policy Analysis Brief. Stanley Foundation, February 2009

For all the discussion of the need to reform the world’s multilateral architecture, there has been a notable dearth of analysis of how such reform would work. A consensus has emerged that international cooperation should take a variety of forms (multi-multilateralism, one leading scholar has called it), but key questions remain. Which challenges demand new institutions, and how would they affect existing organizations? Under what circumstances should a state look

toward one forum rather than another?

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pab/WrightPAB209.pdf>

## STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI)



## CHINA'S EXPANDING PEACEKEEPING ROLE: ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS. Bates Gill and Chin-hao Huang. SIPRI Policy Brief, February 2009

China’s participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations has dramatically expanded. China initially viewed UN operations with scepticism and often questioning their legitimacy. This cautious view changed from the late 1980s. Over the 20 years since the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) made its first peacekeeping contribution in 1989, China has steadily increased its deployments. It is now the fourteenth largest contributor to UN peacekeeping operations, ahead of three other permanent members of the UN Security Council—Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

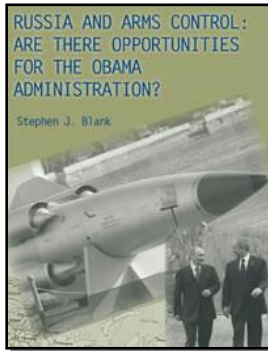
Despite these developments, deeper thinking and analysis about the motivations, limitations and broader implications of China’s engagement in peacekeeping remain at an early stage in the Western debate. This Policy Brief provides an overview of some of the highlights and



recent developments in Chinese peacekeeping activities. It also summarizes the key factors behind China's expanding engagement.

<http://books.sipri.org/files/misc/SIPRIPB0902.pdf>

## STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE

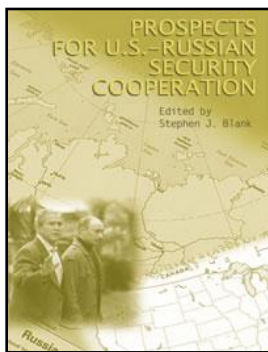


### **RUSSIA AND ARMS CONTROL: ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION? Dr. Stephen J. Blank. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, March 2009**

Russo-American relations are generally acknowledged to be at an impasse. Arms control issues feature prominently in that conflicted agenda. Indeed, as of September 2008, the Bush administration was contemplating not just a break in arms talks but actual sanctions, and allowed the bilateral civil nuclear treaty with Russia to die in the

Senate rather than go forward for confirmation. Russian spokesmen make clear their belief that American concessions on key elements of arms control issues like missile defenses in Europe are a touchstone for the relationship and a condition of any further progress towards genuine dialogue. This impasse poses several risks beyond the obvious one of a breakdown in U.S.-Russian relations and the easily foreseeable bilateral consequences.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=908>

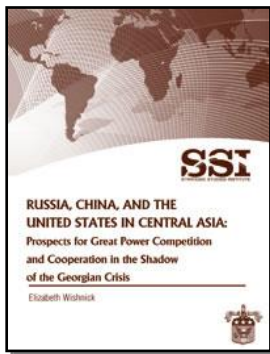


### **PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-RUSSIAN SECURITY COOPERATION. Dr. Stephen J. Blank. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, March 2009**

Russia, despite claims made for and against its importance, remains, by any objective standard, a key player in world affairs. Russia is an important barometer of trends in world politics, e.g., the course of democratization in the world. Furthermore, Russia, if it were so disposed, could be the abettor and/or supporter of a host of negative trends in the world today. Even so, if U.S. policymakers and analysts

see Russia more as a spoiler than as a constructive partner (whether rightly or wrongly), the fact remains that during the Cold War the Soviet Union was an active supporter of threats to world order such as international terrorism, and carried on a global arms race with the West. We negotiated productively with it on issues like arms control and proliferation. Today, no matter how bad Russo-American or East-West relations may be, no such threats are present or immediately discernible on the horizon. But ultimately, given Russia's power, standing, and nuclear capability, dialogue and cooperation will be resumed at some point in the future. Therefore, an analysis of the prospects for and conditions favoring such cooperation is an urgent and important task that cries out for clarification precisely because current U.S.-Russian relations are so difficult.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=892>



**RUSSIA, CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES IN CENTRAL ASIA: PROSPECTS FOR GREAT POWER COMPETITION AND COOPERATION IN THE SHADOW OF THE GEORGIAN CRISIS. Dr. Elizabeth Wishnick. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, February 2009**

Russia and China have been reacting to the pressures of changing U.S.-Central Asia policy over the past 5 years as has the United States. In response to the “color” revolutions, they achieved broad agreement on the priority of regime security and the need to limit the long-term military presence of the United States in Central Asia. These are also two key areas—defining the political path of Central Asian states and securing a strategic foothold in the region—where the United States finds itself in competition with Russia and China.(...) The author documents how American policy goals—energy cooperation, regional security, and support for democracy and the rule of law—continue to run at cross-purposes with one another. In particular, she asserts that competition to secure basing arrangements and energy contracts only benefits authoritarian regimes at the expense of enduring regional security. She argues further that the rhetoric about a new Cold War in the aftermath of the Georgian crisis, and the more general tendency to view U.S.-Russia-China competition in the region with 19th century lenses, as some sort of “new great game,” obscures the common interests the great powers share in addressing transnational problems in Central Asia.

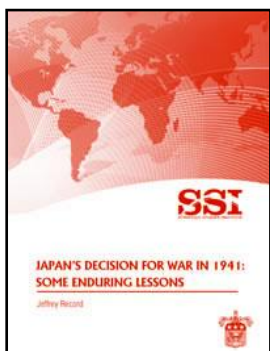
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=907>



**KAZAKHSTAN'S DEFENSE POLICY: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE TRENDS. Roger N. McDermott. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, February 2009**

Kazakhstan’s foreign policy, since its independence, has successfully avoided favoring any one country based on what Astana styles as a “multi-vectored” approach to foreign policy. Yet, in terms of its conduct of defense and security policies, this paradigm simply does not fit with how the regime makes policy in its most sensitive areas of security cooperation. Indeed, its closest defense ties are still with Russia, which have deepened and intensified at a bilateral level, as well as through multilateral initiatives in the context of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Washington’s military assistance programs have therefore often run into geopolitical issues, such as the limiting effect on its objectives emanating from Kazakhstan’s political and defense relationship with Russia, or sensitivities to its close proximity to China, as well as internal issues surrounding Astana’s military reform agenda.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=904>



**JAPAN'S DECISION FOR WAR IN 1941: SOME ENDURING LESSONS. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. Jeffrey Record. February 9, 2009. 09AD536**

The author takes a fresh look at Japan’s decision for war in 1941, and concludes that it was dictated by Japanese pride and the threatened economic destruction of Japan by the United States. He believes that

Japanese aggression in East Asia was the root cause of the Pacific War, but argues that the road to war in 1941 was built on American as well as Japanese miscalculations and that both sides suffered from cultural ignorance and racial arrogance. He believes that the failure of deterrence was mutual, and that the descent of the United States and Japan into war contains lessons of great and continuing relevance to American foreign policy and defense decision-makers.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=905> [HTML format with link to PDF file, 78 pages].



**THE SERPENT IN OUR GARDEN: AL-QA'IDA AND THE LONG WAR. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. Colonel Brian M. Drinkwine. January 26, 2009. 09AD540**

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 caused Americans to realize that our sense of invincibility had been shattered. The paper discusses al-Qa'ida and Salafi-Jihadists and recommends new approaches to fighting terrorism. The author explores al-Qa'ida's organization, leaders, doctrine, and their radical ideologies and includes recommendations to assist future planners in the development

of a grand national strategy.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=877> [HTML format with link to PDF file, 83 pages].

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE



**RESOLVING THE CRISIS OVER CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION IN AFGHANISTAN. J Alexander. Thier and John Dempsey. USIPeace Briefing, March 2009**

The debate over where to locate the power to issue constitutional interpretations that would bind the branches of the government began during the constitutional drafting process in 2003. Initially, the draft constitution submitted to President Karzai by the Constitutional Drafting Commission contained provisions for a Constitutional Court, distinct from the Supreme Court.

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012134.1066/1.PDF>

**RECONSTRUCTING GAZA – LESSONS FROM LEBANON. Alistair Harris. USIPeace Briefing, March 2009**

As the international community continues to debate humanitarian assistance to Gaza, USIP examines “Reconstructing Gaza – Lessons from Lebanon” by Beirut-based Alistair Harris, a Deployable Civilian Expert for the British Government’s Stabilisation Unit. Harris argues that donors should avoid the temptation to adopt a mechanistic, one size fits all solution. “In the rush to rebuild what was destroyed, it should be remembered,” writes Harris, “that the major catalysts for this conflict were political and economic. As such, the reconstruction effort must ensure that viable employment initiatives form part of the post-conflict stabilization plan. This was very much a man-made humanitarian disaster,” concludes the

report. "If the underlying issues are not addressed, unfortunately renewed conflict would seem inevitable."

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012112.1065/1.PDF>

## **BUILDING BLOCKS FOR CITIZENSHIP AND A PEACEFUL TRANSITION IN SUDAN. Linda Bishai, Kelly Campbell and Jacki Wilson. USIPeace Briefing, March 2009**

Sudan's upcoming elections in 2009 raise hopes and concerns for the country's future. According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in 2005 between the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), Sudan is scheduled to hold national and state level elections in 2009.

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012066.1020/1.PDF>



## **MAPPING PEACE BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL. U.S. Institute of Peace. Frederic C. Hof. March 2009. 09AD687**

The report provides ideas on facilitating a Syrian-Israeli Peace. It comes out at a critical time in the Arab-Israeli peace process as a new U.S. administration is looking for ways to move the process forward despite the recent violence in Gaza. In the report, Fred Hof, lays out a roadmap for how to resolve the thorny issues separating Syria and Israel over the Golan Heights plateau and small tracts in the Jordan River Valley. Hof's study focuses on creative ways and means to

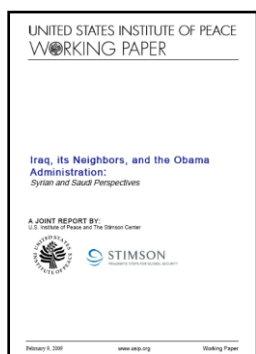
reconcile Syria's boundary demand with legitimate Israeli concerns. A key element is elaboration on the concept of a Jordan Valley-Golan Heights Environmental Preserve, which attracted attention during earlier peace talks.

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012101.1042/1.PDF> [PDF format, 20 pages].

## **SECURING AFGHANISTAN: GETTING ON TRACK. U.S. Institute of Peace. C. Christine Fair and Seth G. Jones. Web posted February 17, 2009. 09AD607**

The comprehensive analysis of international security assistance shows many donors have not met their Afghan commitments. A lack of focus on long-term sustainability, an inability to map the entirety of donor nations' security assistance programs and the subsequent failure on the part of the international community to understand precisely what is needed in Afghanistan are among the leading reasons why international stabilization efforts in the country have not been more successful over the last seven years, says the report.

<http://library.usip.org/articles/1012068.1022/1.PDF> [PDF format, 42 pages].



## **IRAQ, ITS NEIGHBORS, AND THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION: SYRIAN AND SAUDI PERSPECTIVES. U.S. Institute of Peace and the Stimson Center. February 9, 2009. 09AD606**

According to the report, the top concern for both Riyadh and Damascus remains blowback from Iraq: the ascendance of ethnic and sectarian



identity and the spread of Islamic militancy. The need to contain this threat is the dominant force that shapes their relations with Iraq. Both Syria and Saudi Arabia have a vital interest in ensuring that Iraq's emerging political order is inclusive of Sunni Arab Iraqis, who have not yet been fully incorporated into Iraqi institutions.

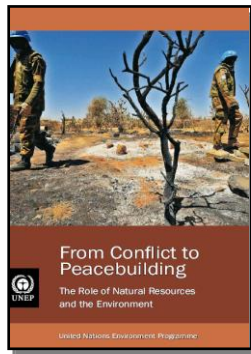
[http://www.usip.org/pubs/working\\_papers/wp8\\_syria\\_saudiarabia.pdf](http://www.usip.org/pubs/working_papers/wp8_syria_saudiarabia.pdf) [PDF format, 21 pages].

**EVALUATING IRAQ'S PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS WHILE DRAWDOWN LOOMS: A USIP TRIP REPORT. United States Institute of Peace. Rusty Barber and Sam Parker. Web posted January 2, 2009. 09AD363**

Two U.S. Institute of Peace researchers examine the effectiveness of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Iraq. They find that PRTs play a critical role in facilitating the expenditure of Iraqi funds on Iraqi reconstruction and development. Moreover, the PRTs perform a range of secondary tasks that contribute greatly to the broader U.S. civilian-military effort in Iraq. However, PRTs face a number of administrative and security-related challenges, despite improvement in certain areas, and are also engaged in a number of long-term development activities to which they are poorly suited.

<http://63.104.169.51/articles/1012009.1008/1.PDF> [PDF format, 25 pages].

## UNEP

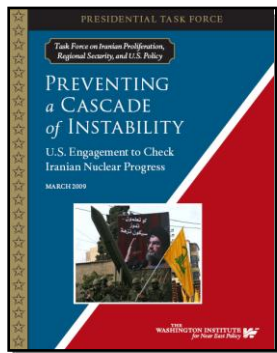


**FROM CONFLICT TO PEACEBUILDING: THE ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT. United Nations Environment Programme. February 2009. 09AD623**

State failure and civil war in developing countries represent some of the greatest risks to global peace and security, says the report. Since the end of the Cold War, at least eighteen violent conflicts have been driven by the exploitation of natural resources. Based on its analysis, United Nations Environment Programme's report draws key conclusions for future UN peacemaking and peacebuilding operations.

[http://www.unep.org/pdf/pcdmb\\_policy\\_01.pdf](http://www.unep.org/pdf/pcdmb_policy_01.pdf) [PDF format, 50 pages].

## THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY



**PREVENTING A CASCADE OF INSTABILITY: U.S. ENGAGEMENT TO CHECK IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRESS. Presidential Study Group Reports, Presidential Task Force on Iranian Proliferation, Regional Security, and U.S. Policy. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, March 2009**

This is the final report of The Washington Institute's Presidential Task Force on Iranian Proliferation, Regional Security, and U.S. Policy, a bipartisan, blue-ribbon commission of diplomats, legislators, strategists, scholars, and experts. The task force recommends that the

Obama administration act urgently to prevent Iran's nuclear progress from triggering a cascade of instability throughout the Middle East, as such a development could threaten U.S.



interests in both regional security and global nonproliferation efforts. The task force warns that, without strong U.S. leadership, countries in the Middle East may accommodate Iran, attack it, or try to match its new capabilities. The way forward, the report argues, is for Washington to engage Tehran while at the same time increasing diplomatic leverage on the Iranian leadership, including incentives. This would involve closer consultation and coordination with allies, as well as reinforced security measures and tougher international sanctions.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/pubPDFs/PTF-Iran.pdf>

## ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

**A BALANCED STRATEGY: REPROGRAMMING THE PENTAGON FOR A NEW AGE. Gates, Robert M. *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 88, no. 1, January/February 2009, pp. 28-40 AA09082**

Summary: Defense Secretary Gates writes that U.S. credibility would be dealt a disastrous blow if we were to fail, or be perceived to fail, in Iraq or Afghanistan. As an active participant in U.S. national security decisions for 42 years, the author writes that the U.S. is unlikely to pursue another “forced regime change followed by nation-building under fire anytime soon.” In the future, he says the U.S. should take an indirect approach, whenever possible, by building up the capacity of partner governments and security forces “to prevent festering problems from turning into crises that require costly and controversial direct military intervention.” Whenever possible, he also says, military operations should be subordinated to efforts designed to promote better governance, economic development, and programs to address grievances of the discontented -- a ready pool from which terrorists recruit. He laments the wholesale downsizing of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the folding of the U.S. Information Agency “into a corner of the State Department.” Gates says the military and civilian elements of national security are out of balance, and that the cultural, political, psychological and human dimensions of warfare must not be neglected. While the military’s global reach is an indispensable contributor to ensuring peace, the secretary also concludes that “not every act of aggression or crisis can or should elicit a U.S. military response.” Available online at <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20090101faessay88103/robert-m-gates/a-balanced-strategy.html>

**SPOILING INSIDE AND OUT: INTERNAL POLITICAL CONTESTATION AND THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS. Pearlman, Wendy. *International Security* vol. 33, no. 3, Winter 2008/2009, pp. 79-109 AA09083**

Summary: Pearlman, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, writes that parties to a conflict turn to negotiating or spoiling as a means of contesting not only what a proposed peace settlement entails but also who has the power to decide the terms. Conflicts are more likely to witness negotiating and spoiling to the extent that one or both of the warring parties lack a system of legitimate representation. Whether internal contestation leads a group to act as a peace maker or peace breaker is conditioned by its position in the internal balance of power. Two eras in the Palestinian national movement -- the Palestine Liberation Organization's bid to join the Geneva peace conference in 1973-74 and its engagement in the Oslo peace process from 1993 to 2000 — are illustrative. Just as with heads of state, leaders of national movements and rebel groups are also influenced by

domestic politics. As such, sponsors of peace processes should expect spoiler problems unless a movement heals rifts within its ranks. Currently available online at [http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/IS3303\\_pp079-109.pdf](http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/IS3303_pp079-109.pdf)

**THE SAHARAN CONUNDRUM. Schmidle, Nicholas. *New York Times Magazine* February 15, 2009, pp. 34-39 AA09084**

Summary: The national-security strategy that dominated President George W. Bush's tenure after Sept. 11 was two-pronged; first, to identify and eliminate existing terrorist networks, and second, was to prevent new networks from flourishing by promoting open, democratic societies that, the thinking went, would be less susceptible to Al Qaeda's message. In 2002, the State Department started the Pan-Sahel Initiative, a counterterrorism program that involved working with local militaries in Mali, Niger, Chad and Mauritania. In 2005, the program, in partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Pentagon, expanded under a new name to Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. U.S. military advisors remain in some of these countries to train local forces and to prevent bin Laden and his allies from expanding into the region. Meanwhile, the Obama administration is continuing the recalibration of counterterrorism; the war against al-Qaeda will undoubtedly continue, but a more nuanced analysis of al-Qaeda has led to alternative approaches to combating terrorism and a reconsideration of how the strategy that guided the war on terror in its early years should be put into effect. <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/02/15/magazine/15Africa-t.html>

**NOT LIKE US: THE PARADOXICAL U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONSHIP. Sheehan, James. *Commonweal* vol. 135, no. 2, July 18, 2008, pp. 12-13 AA09085**

Summary: James Sheehan, of Stanford University, focuses upon historical developments that have created the unique relationship that exists today between Europe and the United States. He notes that Europe will most likely remain dependent upon America for its security needs in the future. The U.S. should not underestimate Europe's political and economic importance and emphasize diplomacy when dealing with our European allies. We must work to rebuild a firm foundation of cooperation and trust within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as we prepare to celebrate the 60th birthday of this alliance. Currently available online at [http://www.commonwealmagazine.org/article.php3?id\\_article=2271](http://www.commonwealmagazine.org/article.php3?id_article=2271)

**THE GENERAL'S NEXT WAR. Glasser, Susan. *Foreign Policy* no. 170, January-February 2009, pp. 48-50 AA09064**

Summary: Foreign Policy executive editor Susan Glasser interviewed General David Petraeus shortly after he assumed control of the U.S. Central Command. He told her that the challenges of Afghanistan cannot be addressed adequately without also addressing Pakistan's requirements. Nations that want to help Afghanistan, the general said, should look well beyond the region to include India, Iran, China and Russia. Speaking as a military strategist, Petraeus said the tactics and procedures that were used in Iraq successfully cannot be imported wholesale to Afghanistan. For one thing, Afghans are not able to watch television like the Iraqis and Afghanistan doesn't have the literacy rate of Iraq. He advocates communicating with the Afghans via local radio broadcasts, tribal elders and shura councils. He also emphasized the importance of creating a climate to promote reconciliation in

Afghanistan, although it will likely be a different process than that which was employed in Iraq. Currently available online at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4587&page=3](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4587&page=3)

**WORDS OF WAR. *Asia-Pacific Defense Forum* vol. 33, no. 3, Third Quarter 2008, pp. 8-13 AA09062**

Summary: The latest development in the efforts by terrorist groups to gain publicity and influence has been to turn to publishing companies; a prime example is the Indonesian radical group Jemaah Islamiyah, which has infiltrated the Islamic publishing industry in Indonesia. The article notes that it may be tempting to crack down on the publishing industry, however it may be wiser to leave it alone. The publishers may be disseminating a radical message, but they could also play a positive role by channeling the group's energies through the printed word rather than acts of violence. Other publishers run a booming business by producing lighter material more appealing to the general population. Material from the books is freely photocopied, as the publishers care more about getting the message out than about their intellectual property rights. Currently available online at [http://forum.apan-info.net/2008-3rd\\_quarter/APDF-Threat-Final.pdf](http://forum.apan-info.net/2008-3rd_quarter/APDF-Threat-Final.pdf)

**THE MAKING OF GEORGE W. OBAMA. Brose, Christian. *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2009, pp. 53-55 AA09032**

Summary: The author, speechwriter for former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, says there will be less foreign policy deviation in the Bush-Obama political transition than one might otherwise expect. Brose says there won't be radical departures but there will be differences in energy and climate change policy. He also says the Iraq war will likely wind down while the Afghan war will gear up and the detention facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba will be closed. The author goes on to suggest that there may be considerable continuity between the two administrations in their fight against al-Qaeda. The new president will also continue his predecessor's policy of Middle East engagement. Currently available online at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4588](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4588)

**THE REPUBLIC AND THE RAHBAR. Sick, Gary. *National Interest* no. 99, January/February 2009, pp. 10-20 AA09052**

Summary: The author, professor of international affairs at Columbia University, writes that Iran is not the most dangerous or pressing problem the Obama administration faces in the Persian Gulf region. Iran's ascendancy in recent years was largely an "unearned gift" from the U.S. dispersal of the Taliban in Afghanistan and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. He notes that the Tehran regime is a "largely unpopular and dysfunctional government headed by a firebrand populist president with limited power," and is riven with competing factions. The Iranian economy is in a shambles, with inflation running at an annual rate of 25 percent and widespread unemployment, and a government committed to massive domestic subsidies. After two decades, Iran still has only one non-functional nuclear reactor and a slow-motion enrichment program. Sick argues that Iran's ability to project military power outside its borders is overrated, although its internal defenses are impressive. He believes that the new administration's softening of the U.S. stance toward Iran would be recognized by the

Tehran regime as an offer to move away from the current antagonism.  
<http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=20482>

**SPIES (LOOK) LIKE US: THE EARLY USE OF BUSINESS AND CIVILIAN COVERS IN COVERT OPERATIONS. Champion, Brian. *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence* Vol. 21, No. 3, September 2008, pp. 530-559 AA09033**

Summary: Business has proven to be an effective cover for spies since ancient times, since merchants are not only privy to trade conditions, mannerisms and customs, but also are more identified in society by their trade rather than their national origin, notes Champion, Librarian in the Department of Social Sciences and Education at the Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. The Greeks and Carthaginians were skillful in exploiting these intelligence sources while the Romans largely abandoned it in favor of receiving covert information from allied tribes. Later on, Muslim merchants were prized for their information gained by their control of commercial traffic between the Mongol empire and the West. The English also became adept at using their merchants, based largely in Paris, to inform the monarchy on intelligence from the Continent and identifying supporters of English Catholicism. Lloyd's Coffee House in London became an unrivalled source of shipping intelligence during the 18th century. The American colonies also used "front" firms to buy European arms during the Revolution, and merchant cover was used to collect intelligence from the Confederacy during the Civil War. The author continues to document similar uses in 19th century European rivalries, the spread of Communism and World War II, but concludes it was not until the Cold War years that "front company" usage actually became a staple in intelligence gathering. Currently available online at  
<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/section?content=a793512689&fulltext=713240928>

**IRAN'S POSTMODERN BEAST IN GAZA. Kaplan, Robert. *Atlantic Monthly* online, January 5, 2009 AA09017**

Summary: According to Kaplan, Gaza, where the mullahs of Teheran hold considerable power, now constitutes the western edge of Iran's "new empire." Hamas, even if it loses against the Israelis, he says, will be able to achieve a moral victory of sorts. And, if Mahmoud Abbas's Fatah movement tries to replace Hamas in power, it will be tagged as "an Israeli stooge" in the eyes of Palestinians. <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200901u/gaza>

## AMERICA.GOV-U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATIONS



### **NONVIOLENT PATHS TO SOCIAL CHANGE. eJournal USA, Volume 14, Number 3 | March 2009**

The past 30 years have seen a surge of nonviolent, “people power” movements around the world advancing human rights and toppling repressive rulers. This edition of eJournal USA demonstrates that nonviolent actions can be more powerful than armed insurrections in bringing about social change.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0309.html>

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## Defense Issues, NATO Response to Terrorism

March 2009

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